USER'S MANUAL

DHP-H, DHP-L, DHP-C, DHP-A

Navigate the control computer's menus using:

To increase or reduce the set values use:

To adjust the room temperature: start by pressing

The degree information that now appears in the display is the last desired room temperature.

To increase the temperature: press

To lower the temperature: press

The temperature you now require is registered immediately.

(After approximately ten seconds the desired room temperature appears in the display again, together with other information.) The heat pump now starts to work to reach the new temperature.

Table of contents

1 Important information 4
1.1 Safety precautions 4
1.2 Protection 5

2 About your heat pump 6
2.1 Principles of function 6
2.2 Components 7
2.3 Auxiliary heat, *DHP-H, DHP-L, DHP-C* *8*
2.4 Auxiliary heat, *DHP-A* *8*
2.5 Water heater, *DHP-H, DHP-C* *8*
2.6 Water heater, *DHP-A* *9*
2.7 Regulation information 9
2.8 Installation principle, *DHP-H, DHP-C* *15*
2.9 Installation principle, *DHP-L* *16*

3 Control computer 18
3.1 Display 19
3.2 Menus 22

4 Trimming the heating system 29

5 Instructions 30
5.1 Setting operating mode 30
5.2 Setting ROOM values 30
5.3 Adjusting CURVE values 30
5.4 Adjusting a specific part of the heat curve 31
5.5 Setting MIN and MAX values 31
5.6 Setting HEATSTOP 31
5.7 Reading off temperatures 32
5.8 Calculating energy consumption, *DHP-H, DHP-L, DHP-C* *33*
5.9 Calculating energy consumption, *DHP-A* *34*
5.10 Manual defrost, *DHP-A* *34*

6 Regular checks 35
6.1 Checking operation 35
6.2 Checking the brine level 36
6.3 Checking the water level in the heating system 36
6.4 Checking the safety valve 37
6.5 In the event of leakage 37
6.6 Cleaning the strainer for the heating system 37
6.7 Cleaning the strainer for the brine circuit 38

7 Accessories 39
7.1 Room temperature sensor 39

8 Troubleshooting 40
8.1 Alarm 40

9 Terms and abbreviations 42

10 Default settings in the control computer 44

10 References 45

1 Important information

- If the installation is not used during the winter, the heating system must be drained of water, otherwise there is a risk of frost damage to the installation. (Contact an authorized installer, see the "References" section.)
- The installation can be considered maintenance free but certain checks are necessary (see "Regular checks" section).
- Before changing the control computer's settings, first find out what these changes mean.
- Contact your installer for any service work.

1.1 Safety precautions

1.1.1 Installation and maintenance

- Only authorized installers may install, operate and carry out maintenance and repair work on the heat pump. (See the "References" section)
- Only authorized electricians may modify the electrical installation. (See the "References" section)

⚠ **DANGER TO LIFE!** Only authorized refrigeration technicians may work on the refrigerant circuit. (See the "References" section).

1.1.2 System modifications

Only authorized installers may carry out modifications on the following components:

- The heat pump unit
- The pipes for the refrigerant, brine, water and power
- The safety valve

You must not carry out construction installations that may affect the operational safety of the heat pump.

1.1.3 Safety valve

The following safety precautions apply to the hot water circuit's safety valve with corresponding overflow pipe:

- Never block the connection to the safety valve's overflow pipe.
- Water expands when it is heated, this means that a small amount of water is released from the system via the overflow pipe. The water that exits the overflow pipe can be hot! Therefore, allow it to flow to a floor drain where there is no risk of burning yourself.

1.2 Protection

1.2.1 Corrosion Protection

Due to the risk of corrosion, avoid using different types of sprays in the vicinity of the heat pump. This particularly applies to:

- Solvents
- Chlorinated cleaning agents
- Paints
- Adhesives

2 About your heat pump

2.1 Principles of function

A heat pump utilises the energy found in a natural heat source. Simply put, it obtains energy in the form of heat from a heat source. The heat pump is, therefore, a very environmentally friendly and economical way of heating a house.

The heat pump has three separate fluid circuits

- **Heat transfer fluid circuit** – is the circuit that contains the water that transports the heat/energy to the heating system and the water heater.
- **Refrigerant circuit** – is the circuit that contains a chlorine and freon free refrigerant that inside the heat pump, transfers the energy retrieved from the brine circuit through evaporation, compression and condensation, and supplies it to the heat transfer fluid circuit.
- **Brine circuit** – is the circuit that contains an antifreeze water based mix that obtains and transports energy from the heat source to the heat pump. This circuit is also known as the collector.

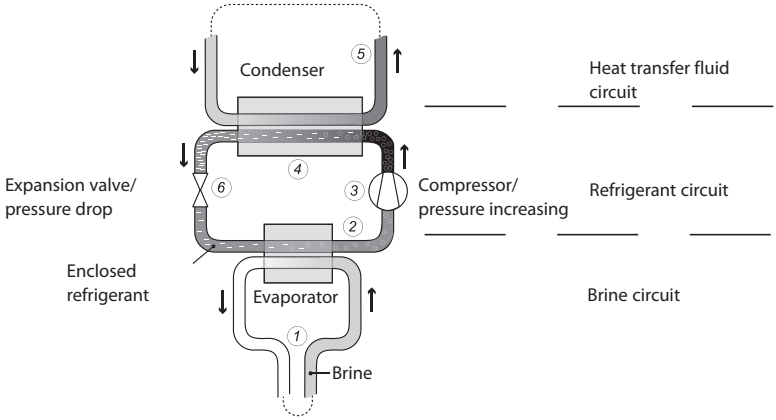


Figure 1: Function principles of a heat pump.

1 A fluid (brine) filled hose is lowered into a lake, buried in the ground or lowered into bedrock. The brine obtains energy from the heat source by the fluid temperature in the hose being heated a few degrees by the surrounding heat source. The fluid filled hose is also known as a collector.

2 The brine is guided into the heat pump's evaporator. The enclosed refrigerant in the refrigerant circuit is forced to boil as the pressure in the expansion valve drops and later evaporates to a gas in the evaporator. The energy produced during this process is released by the slightly heated brine.

3 The refrigerant that now contains a large quantity of energy in the form of heat is transferred to the compressor, which both increases its temperature and pressure.

4 The refrigerant then continues to the condenser. When condensing, the refrigerant supplies its heat energy to the heat transfer fluid circuit. The refrigerant's temperature decreases and returns to a liquid state.

5 The heat transfer fluid circuit transports the heat energy out to the water heater, radiator or the under floor heating system, which heat up.

6 The refrigerant is then transported through the expansion valve where the pressure drops and the refrigerant starts to boil and then the process starts again.

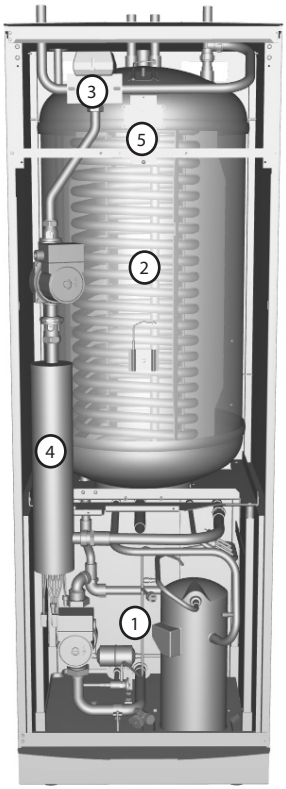
2.2 Components

The Danfoss heat pump is a complete heat pump installation for heating and hot water. It has the market's first compressor developed solely for heat pumps. It has an integrated 180 litre water heater and auxiliary heating. The water heater uses TWS, which stands for Tap Water Stratificator, which is technology that results in more effective heat transfer and effective layering of the water in the water heater.

The Danfoss heat pump is equipped with control equipment, which is controlled via a control panel.

Heat enters the house via a water borne heating system, a low temperature system. The heat pump supplies as much of the heat demand as possible before auxiliary heating is engaged and assists.

The Danfoss heat pump unit consists of five basic units:



1 Heat pump unit
- Scroll compressor
- Stainless steel heat exchanger
- Circulation pumps for brine and heating systems
- Valves and safety equipment for cooling systems and corresponding electrical components.

2 Water heater
- 180 litres
- Internal anti-corrosion protection with copper or stainless steel
- It does not have an anode, which makes it maintenance free

3 Exchange valve
- The heated water either passes through to the heating system or to the water heater depending on whether heating or hot water is to be produced

4 Auxiliary heat
- 9 kW electric heating element (DHP-A: 15 kW electric heating element)
- Electric heating element control in a maximum of three steps (DHP-A: maximum of five steps)
- Installed on the heating system's supply pipe
- Covers the demand of extra energy if the heat pump's capacity is exceeded
- Automatically connected in the heat pump unit if operating mode AUTO is selected.

5 Control equipment

- Control computer with graphic display
- Temperature sensors (outdoor, supply pipe, return pipe, brine in, brine out and hot water)
- Room sensor (option)

The control equipment controls the heat pup unit's included components (compressor, circulation pumps, auxiliary heaters and exchange valve) and determines when to start and stop the pump as well as producing heat for the house or hot water.

2.3 Auxiliary heat, *DHP-H, DHP-L, DHP-C*

If the heat demand is greater than the heat pump's capacity, the auxiliary heater engages automatically. The auxiliary heater is made up of an electric heating element on the supply pipe that has two outputs, ADD.HEAT 1 and ADD.HEAT 2, and can be controlled in three steps:

- Step 1 = ADD.HEAT 1 = 3 kW
- Step 2 = ADD.HEAT 2 = 6 kW
- Step 3 = ADD.HEAT 1 + ADD.HEAT 2 = 9 kW

To calculate the total energy consumption, see the "Settings- Calculating energy consumption" section.

In the event of an alarm, the auxiliary heater engages automatically.

2.4 Auxiliary heat, *DHP-A*

The auxiliary heater is made up of an electric heating element on the supply pipe that has three outputs, ADD.HEAT 1, ADD.HEAT 2 and ADD.HEAT 3, and can be controlled in five steps:

- Step 1 = ADD.HEAT 1 = 3 kW
- Step 2 = ADD.HEAT 2 = 6 kW
- Step 3 = ADD.HEAT 1 + ADD.HEAT 2 = 9 kW
- Step 4 = ADD.HEAT 2 + ADD.HEAT 3 = 12 kW
- Step 5 = ADD.HEAT 1 + ADD.HEAT 2 + ADD.HEAT 3 = 15 kW

To calculate the total energy consumption, see the "Settings- Calculating energy consumption" section.

In the event of an alarm, the auxiliary heater engages automatically.

2.5 Water heater, *DHP-H, DHP-C*

Danfoss heat pumps DHP-H, DHP-C, are supplied with an integrated 180 litre water heater.

The temperature of the hot water cannot be adjusted. Hot water production does not cease at a determined temperature but when the operating pressure switch reaches its maximum operating pressure, which corresponds to a hot water temperature of approximately 50-55°C.

Using a regular time interval, the water in the water heater is heated to 60°C to prevent the build up of bacteria (legion function). The factory set time interval is seven days.

Hot water production is prioritised ahead of heat production, that is, no heat is produced if there is a hot water demand.

2.6 Water heater, *DHP-A*

Danfoss DHP-A is supplied with an integrated 180 litre water heater with a defroster tank outside the water heater that contains the anti-freeze. The difference between DHP-A's water heater and other models is the defrost function of the outdoor unit, otherwise they are the same and have the same functions.

Position	Name
1	Hot water line
2	Temperature sensor
3	Defroster tank
4	Water heater
5	TWS coil

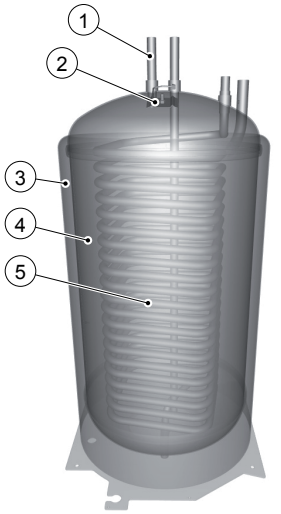


Figure 2: Water heater in DHP-A.

2.7 Regulation information

Heat production - calculating

The indoor temperature is adjusted by changing the heat pump's heat curve, which is the control computer's tool for calculating what the supply temperature should be for water that is sent out in the heating system. The supply temperature is calculated from the outdoor temperature and two adjustable values: CURVE and ROOM. The lower the outdoor temperature, the higher the supply temperature. In other words, the supply temperature of the water fed to the heating system will increase exponentially as the outdoor temperature falls.

The heat curve will be adjusted in connection with installation. It must be adjusted later on, however, to obtain a pleasant indoor temperature in any weather conditions. A correctly set heat curve reduces maintenance and saves energy.

CURVE

The control computer shows the value for CURVE by means of a graph in the display. You can set the heat curve by adjusting the CURVE value. The CURVE value indicated which supply temperature the heating system is to have at an outdoor temperature of 0°C.

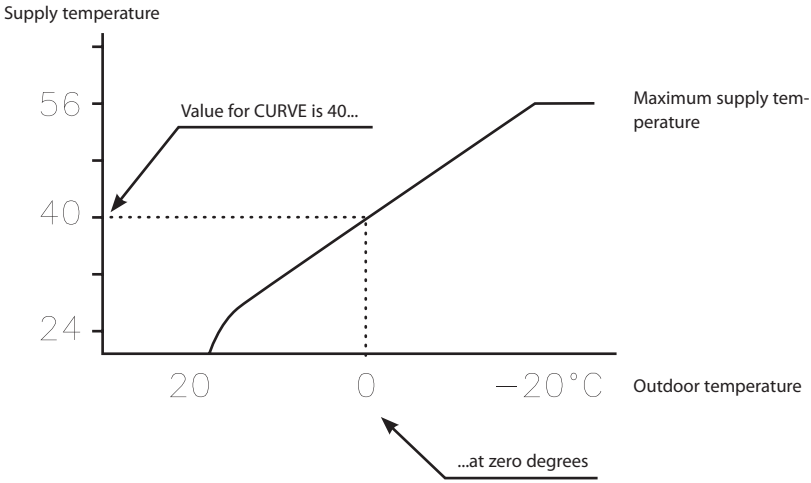


Figure 3: Graph showing the set value 40 for CURVE.

At outdoor temperatures colder than 0°C, supply water hotter than 40°C is sent out to the heating system and at outdoor temperatures greater than 0°C, supply water cooler than 40°C is sent out.

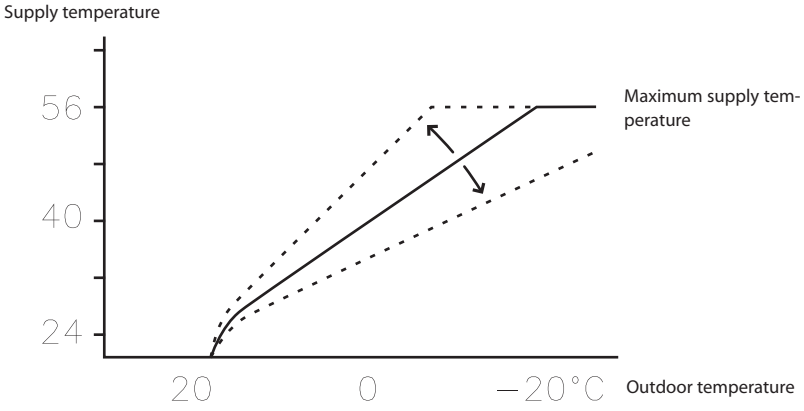


Figure 4: Increasing or reducing the CURVE changes the slope of the curve

If you increase the CURVE value, the heat curve will become steeper and when you reduce it, it will become flatter.

The most energy efficient and cost effective setting is achieved by changing the CURVE value to adjust the temperature in the house to an even and constant temperature. For a temporary increase or reduction, adjust the ROOM value instead.

ROOM

If you wish to increase or reduce the indoor temperature, change the ROOM value. The difference between changing the ROOM value and the CURVE value is that the system's heat curve does not become steeper or flatter if the ROOM value is changed, which the curve becomes if the CURVE value changes, instead the entire heat curve is moved by 3°C for every degree change of the ROOM value. The reason that the curve is adjusted 3° is that an approximate 3° increase in supply temperature is needed to increase the indoor temperature 1°.

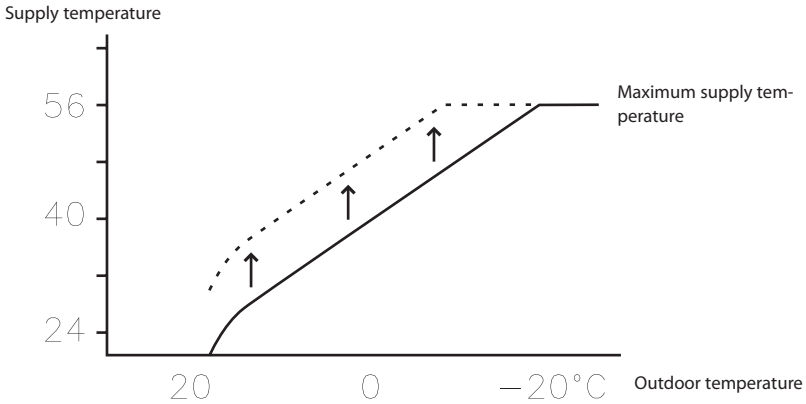


Figure 5: Changing the ROOM value changes the heat curve upwards or downwards.

The relationship of the supply temperature to outdoor temperature will not be affected. The supply temperature will be increased or reduced by the same number of degrees all along the heat curve. that is, the entire heat curve rises or drops instead of the curve gradient changing.

This method of adjusting the indoor temperatures can only be for a rise or fall.

Sometimes, at outdoor temperatures between -5°C and +5°C, part of the heat curve may need adjusting if the indoor temperature is not constant. For this reason, the control system includes a function for adjusting the curve at three outdoor temperatures: -5°C, 0°C, +5°C. If, for example, the outdoor temperature is -5°C, the supply temperature will change gradually between 0°C and -10°C, maximum adjustment being reached at -5°C. The figure below shows the adjusted CURVE -5. The adjustment can be seen in the graph in the form of a bump.

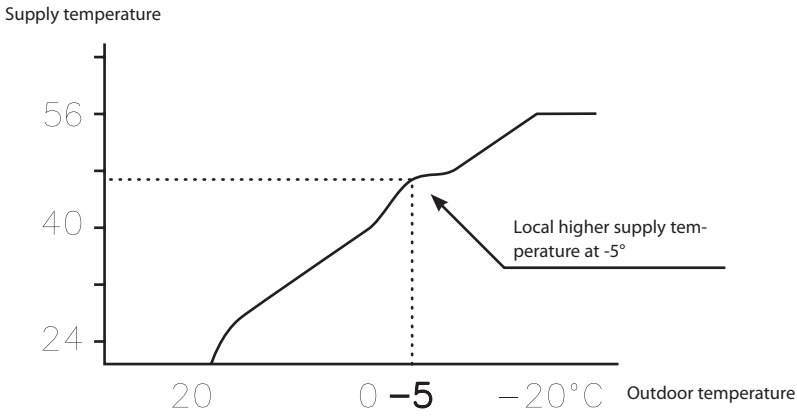


Figure 6: The adjusted curve at -5°C

You can choose to adjust the heat curve individually at three specified outdoor temperatures: -5°C, 0°C, +5°C. The supply temperature can be changed by plus/minus 5 degrees.

HEATSTOP

The HEATSTOP function automatically stops all production of heat when the outdoor temperature is equal to, or higher than, the value entered for heat stop.

When the heat stop function is activated, the circulation pump will be turned off - except when hot water is being produced. The circulation pump will be "exercised" for 1 minute per day. The factory set value for activating heat stop is an outdoor temperature of 17°C. If the heat stop function is active, the outdoor temperature must drop 3°C when setting, before the heat stop stops.

MIN and MAX

The MIN and MAX values are the lowest, respectively highest set point values that are allowed for the supply temperature.

Adjusting the minimum and maximum supply temperatures is particularly important if your home has under floor heating.

If your house has under floor heating and parquet floors, the supply temperature must not exceed the recommendations of the floor manufacturer. Otherwise there is a risk of damaging the parquet floors. If you have under floor heating and stone tiles, the MIN value should be 22-25°C, even in summer when no heating is required. Also remember that the value for HEATSTOP needs adjusting upwards for summer heating. This is to achieve a comfortable floor temperature.

If your house has a basement, the MIN value should be adjusted to a suitable temperature for the basement in summer. A condition for maintaining the heat in the basement in the summer is that all radiators have thermostat valves that switch off the heat in the rest of the house. It is extremely important that the heating system in the house is trimmed correctly, see the "Trimming the heating system" section for further information. Also remember that the value for HEATSTOP needs adjusting upwards for summer heating.

TEMPERATURES

The heat pump can display a graph showing the history of the various sensors' temperatures and you can see how they have changed over 100 measurement points in time. The time interval between the measurement points can be adjusted between one minute and one hour, factory setting is one minute.

History is available for all sensors, but only the set value is shown in the display for the room sensor. The integral value that may appear is the heating system's energy balance.

INTEGRAL

The information below tells you how your heat pump works, there are no values that you as a customer have to set.

The heat demand in the house depends on the season and weather conditions and is not constant. The heat demand can be expressed as temperature difference over time and can be calculated giving an integral value as a result (heat demand). To calculate the integral value, the control computer uses several parameters.

A heat deficit is needed to start the heat pump, and there are two integral values, A1 and A2, which start the compressor and auxiliary heater. During heat production, the deficit reduces and when the heat pump stops, the inertia in the system causes a surplus of heat.

The integral value is a measurement of the surface under the time axis and is expressed in degree minutes. The figure below shows the factory settings for the integral values that the heat pump has. When the integral value has reached the set value for INTEGRAL A1, the compressor starts and if the integral value does not drop but continues to rise, the auxiliary heater starts when the integral value has reached the set value for INTEGRAL A2.

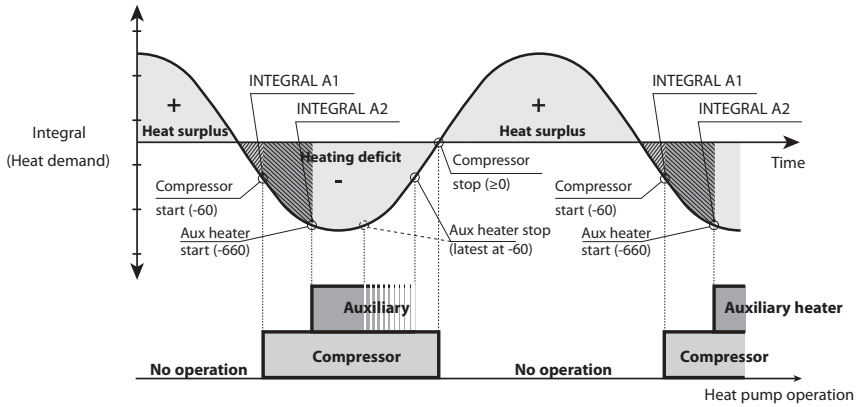


Figure 7: Starting and stopping heat pump operation based on integral values.

The integral value calculation stops during hot water production and during heat stop. Integral value calculation resumes two minutes after completed hot water production to give the heating system time to stabilise the temperature.

HYSTERESIS

The information below tells you how your heat pump works, there are no values that you as a customer have to set.

In order to start the heat in advance during sudden changes of the heat demand, there is a value, HYSTERESIS, which controls the difference between the actual supply temperature, t1 and the calculated supply temperature, t2. If the difference is the same or greater than the set HYSTERESIS value (x), that is, there is a heat demand, or the heat demand disappears, quicker than the usual integral calculation, the integral value is forced to either the start value INTEGRAL A1 or to the stop value 0°min.

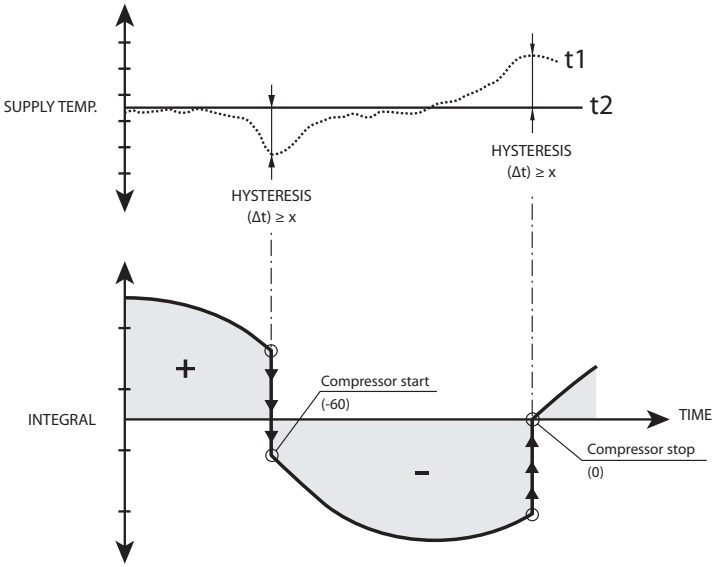


Figure 8: Conditions for HYSTERESIS to force the integral value to change.

2.8 Installation principle, *DHP-H, DHP-C*

The image shows the principles of a piping installation with all components.

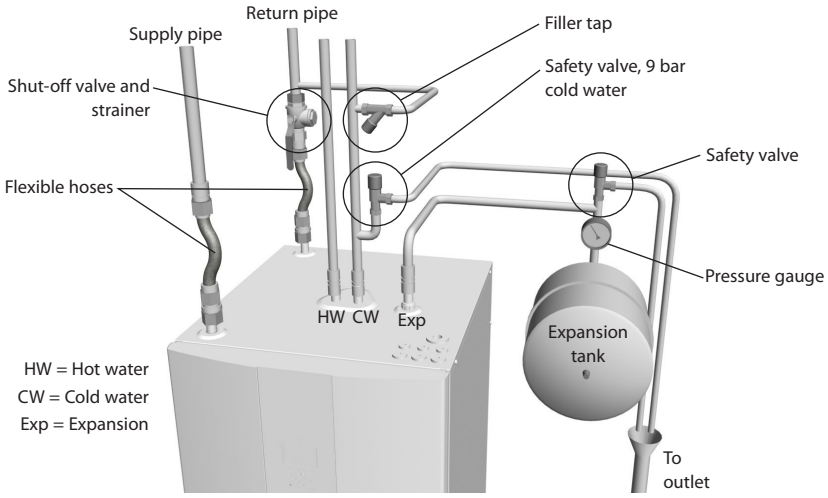


Figure 9: Principle solution for a piping installation.

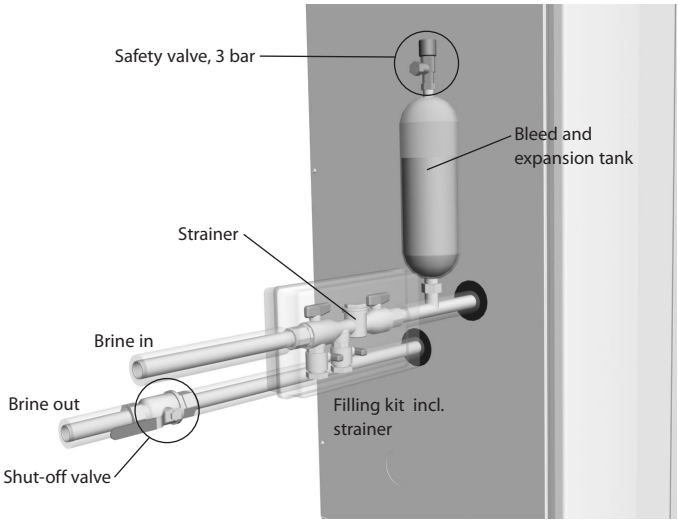


Figure 10: Principle solution for a brine installation.

2.9 Installation principle, *DHP-L*

The image shows the principles of a piping installation with all components.

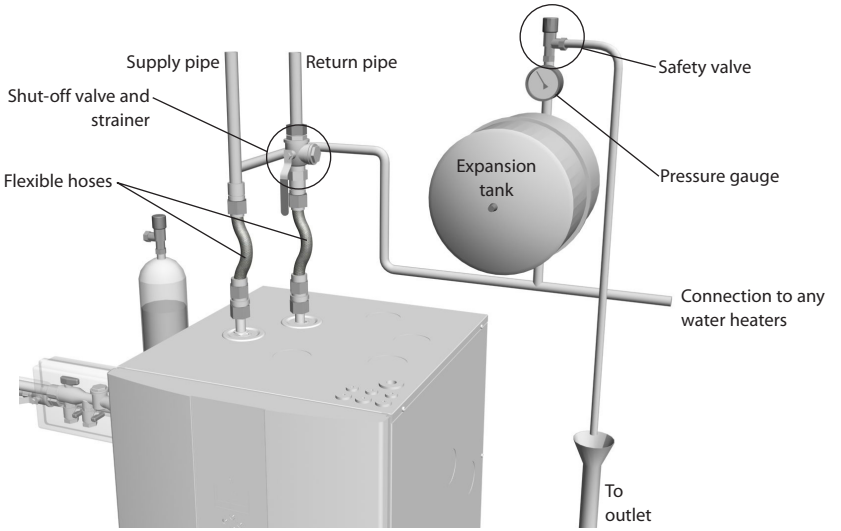


Figure 11: Principle solution for a piping installation.

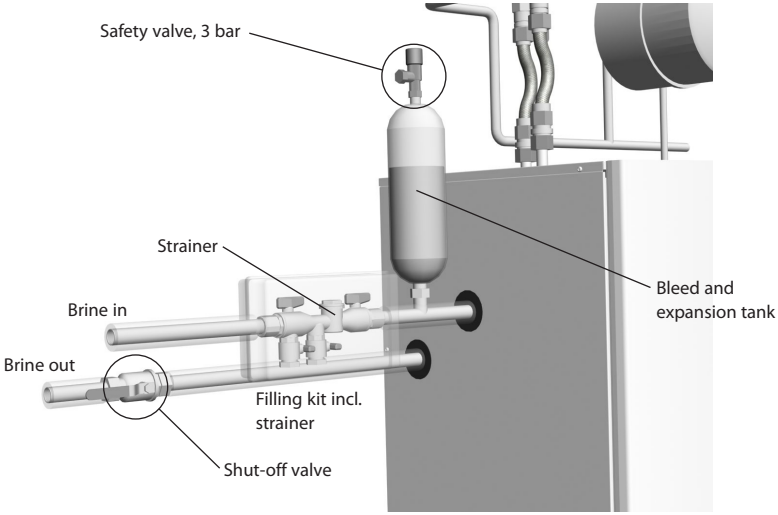


Figure 12: Principle solution for a brine installation.

2.10 Installation principle, *DHP-A*

The image shows the principles of a piping installation with all components.

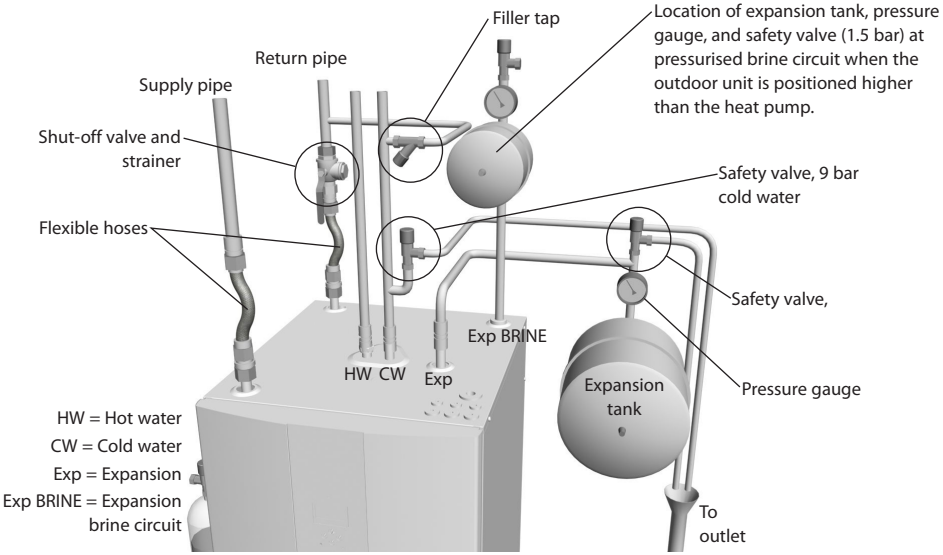

Filler tap
Location of expansion tank, pressure gauge, and safety valve (1.5 bar) at pressurised brine circuit when the outdoor unit is positioned higher than the heat pump.
Return pipe
Supply pipe
Shut-off valve and strainer
Safety valve, 9 bar cold water
Flexible hoses
Safety valve,
Exp BRINE
HW CW
Exp
Expansion tank
Pressure gauge
HW = Hot water
CW = Cold water
Exp = Expansion
Exp BRINE = Expansion brine circuit
To outlet

Figure 13: Principle solution for a piping installation.

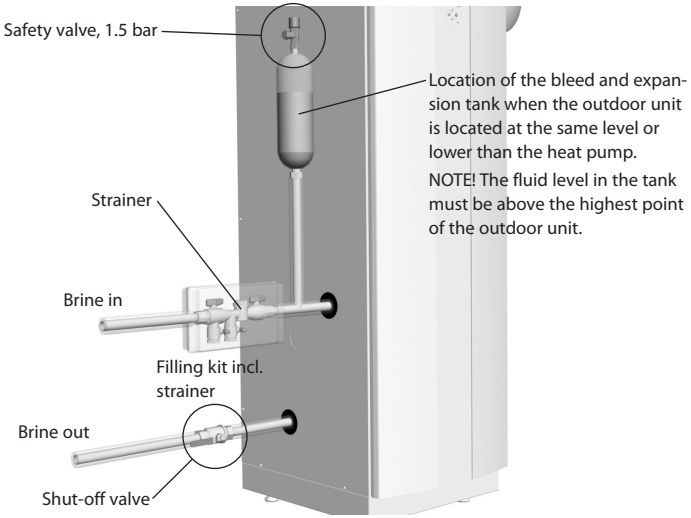
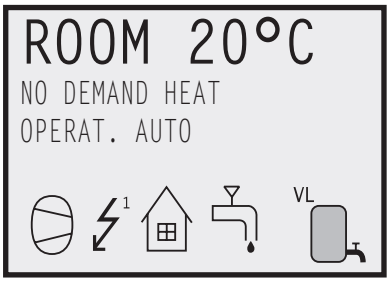

Safety valve, 1.5 bar
Location of the bleed and expansion tank when the outdoor unit is located at the same level or lower than the heat pump.
NOTE! The fluid level in the tank must be above the highest point of the outdoor unit.
Strainer
Brine in
Filling kit incl. strainer
Brine out
Shut-off valve

Figure 14: Principle solution for a brine installation.

3 Control computer

A control computer is used to automatically calculate the heat demand in the house where the heat pump is installed and to ensure that the correct amount of heat is produced and emitted where necessary. There are many different values (parameters) that must be referred to during the calculation of the heat demand. Use the control computer to set and change certain values that have to be adapted according to the house demand.

The display window, keypad and an indicator are on the front of the control computer. It consists of a simple menu system that is used to navigate the desired settings and values.



The symbols in the display are only examples. Certain symbols cannot be displayed at the same time.

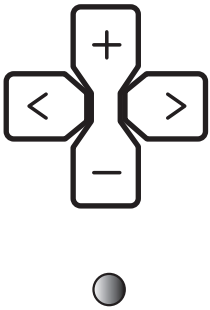


Figure 15: Display, control buttons and indicator for the heat pump.

Use the four control buttons on the keypad to navigate the menus and increase or reduce the set values:

- An up button with a plus sign
- A down button with a minus sign
- A right button with a right arrow
- A left button with a left arrow

The display always shows the set ROOM value and the status of the heat pump.

The main menu, INFORMATION, is opened by pressing the left or right buttons. From INFORMATION one of the four sub-menus can be opened:
OPERAT.; HEATCURVE; TEMPERATURE and OPERAT. TIME.

3.1 Display

The display of the control computer shows information about the heat pump's operation, status and any alarms, in text form. The status, indicated by symbols, is also shown in the lower section which shows the heat pump's active process.

Operating modes

Appear with applicable heat pump operating status text.

Operating mode	Meaning
⏻ (OFF)	The installation is fully switched off. ⚠ **Remember that if the operating mode OFF is to be used for long periods during the winter, the water in the heating system in the installation must be drained, otherwise there is a risk of frost damage.**
AUTO	The heat pump and the auxiliary heater are automatically controlled by the control computer.
HEATPUMP	The control computer is controlled so that only the heat pump unit (compressor) is allowed to operate.
ADD. HEAT	The control computer only permits the auxiliary heater to be in operation. This operating mode can be used when a new installation is being used, when the brine system is not ready for operation.
HOT WATER	In this mode the heat pump only produces hot water, no heat goes to the heating system.

Symbols

Displays the operating status of the heat pump using symbols.

Symbol		Meaning
	HP	Indicates that the compressor is in operation. An "F" next to the symbol indicates that a flow switch is installed.
		Indicates that the auxiliary heater is in operation. Number of auxiliary power stages indicated by digit.
	HOUSE	Indicates that the 3-way valve position is for heat production for the house.
	TAP	Indicates that the 3-way valve's position is for hot water production.
VL	SYSTEM	Indicates the set system VL / D / VL+F / D+F (+F indicates that a flow switch is installed)
	CLOCK	Indicates that tariff control is active.

Symbol		Meaning
	TANK	Indicates the temperature level in the water heater. During charging, the tank is filled and filling starts at the set start temperature. A lightning symbol by the symbol indicates peak heating charging (legion function).
	SQUARE	Either indicates that the operating pressure switch has deployed, or that the hot gas temperature has reached its maximum temperature.

Symbols specific to DHP-C

Displays the operating status of the heat pump using symbols.

Symbol		Meaning
	COOLING	Indicates Cooling. A indicates active cooling.

Symbols specific to DHP-A

Displays the operating status of the heat pump using symbols.

Symbol		Meaning
	DEFROST	Displayed if defrosting is active.
	FAN	Displayed if the fan is active L=Low speed and H= High speed.

Text

Appears with applicable heat pump operating status text.

Message	Meaning
ROOM --°C	Shows the set ROOM value. Factory setting: 20°C. If the accessory room sensor is installed it first shows the actual temperature and then the desired indoor temperature within brackets.
ERR PHASE SEQ.	Alarm that indicates that there is an incorrect phase sequence to the compressor. Only display and only the first 10 minutes.
HIGH RETURN	Indicates that the high return temperature prevents the compressor's operation.
START	Indicates that there is a demand for heating production and that no start delay is active.
EVU STOP	Indicates that the additional function EVU is active. This means that the heat pump compressor and addition are off as long as EVU is active.
NO DEMAND HEAT	Indicates that there is no heating production demand.
HIGHPRESS ERROR	Alarm that indicates that the high pressure switch has deployed.

Message	Meaning
LOWPRESS ERROR	Alarm that indicates that the low pressure switch has deployed.
MOTOR P ERROR	Alarm that indicates that the motor protection has deployed.
BRINEFLOW LOW	Appears if the accessory flow switch is installed. Indicates that the flow in the brine system is low.
SENSOR	Alarm that indicates a faulty sensor.
HEATPUMP START	Indicates that the compressor will start within 30 seconds. The brine pump has started.
HEATPUMP+ ADD.HEAT	Indicates that heat production is active with both compressor and auxiliary heater.
START – -MIN	Indicates that there is a heating production demand and will start in the specified number of minutes.
ADD. HEAT	Indicates that there is an auxiliary heater demand.

Text specific to DHP-A

Appears with applicable heat pump operating status text.

Message	Meaning
DEFROST	Indicates the temperature for defrost.

3.2 Menus

3.2.1 Main menu INFORMATION

The control computer's main menu, INFORMATION, is opened by pressing the right or left button once.

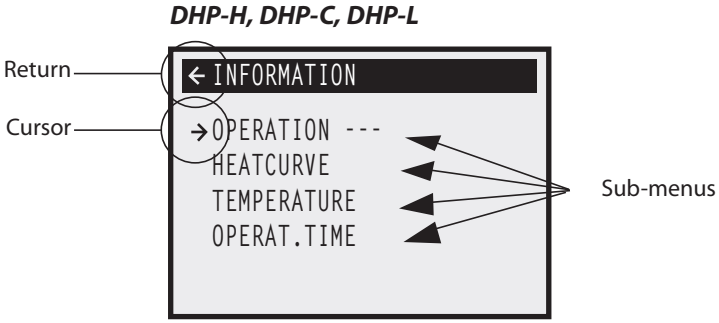


Figure 16: The main menu INFORMATION for DHP-H, DHP-C and DHP-L with sub menus.

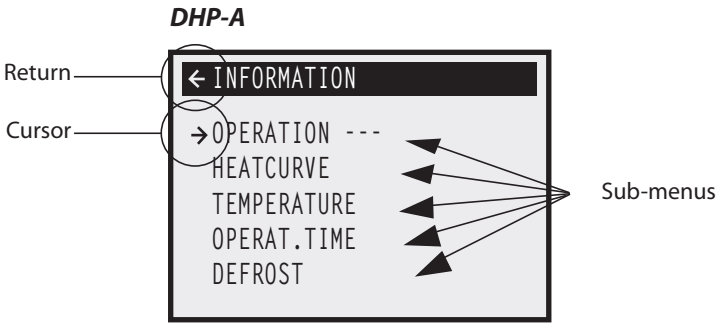


Figure 17: The main menu INFORMATION for DHP-A with sub menus.

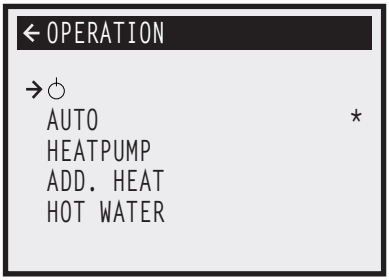
Use the up and down buttons to select the desired sub-menu and open the menu by pressing the right button once. To go back to the display's starting point, press the left button once.

3.2.2 Sub-menu OPERATION

In the OPERATION menu you can set the operating mode of the heat pump.

When changing operating mode, confirm your choice by pressing the right button once. The asterisk moves to the selected operating mode.

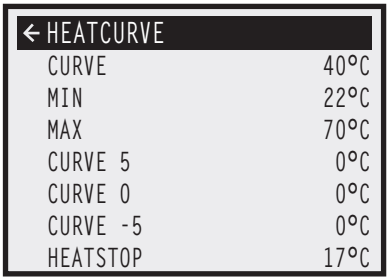
For further information, see the "Setting operating mode" section.



Menu text	Description	Adjusted by:
⏻ (OFF)	The installation is fully switched off. ⚠ **Remember that if the operating mode OFF is to be used for long periods during the winter, the water in the heating system in the installation must be drained, otherwise there is a risk of frost damage.**	By the customer, if necessary.
AUTO	The heat pump and the auxiliary heater are automatically controlled by the control computer.	By the customer, if necessary.
HEATPUMP	The control computer is controlled so that only the heat pump unit (compressor) is allowed to operate.	By the customer, if necessary.
ADD. HEAT	The control computer only permits the auxiliary heater to be in operation. This operating mode can be used when a new installation is being used, when the brine system is not ready for operation.	By the customer, if necessary.
HOT WATER	In this mode the heat pump only produces hot water, no heat goes to the heating system.	By the customer, if necessary.

3.2.3 Sub-menu HEATCURVE

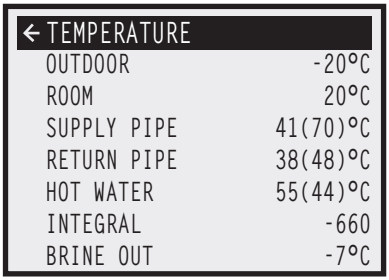
In the HEATCURVE menu the settings that affect the indoor temperature are made. For further information, see the "About your heat pump" section.



Menu text	Description	Adjusted by:
CURVE	The set value indicates the supply line temperature of the water that is transported to the heating system at an outdoor temperature of 0°C.	By the customer, if necessary.
MIN	Sets the lowest permitted supply temperature.	By the customer, if necessary.
MAX	Sets the highest permitted supply temperature.	By the customer, if necessary.
CURVE 5	Used to adjust the heat curve at an outdoor temperature of +5°C.	By the customer, if necessary.
CURVE 0	Used to adjust the heat curve at an outdoor temperature of 0°C.	By the customer, if necessary.
CURVE - 5	Used to adjust the heat curve at an outdoor temperature of -5°C.	By the customer, if necessary.
HEATSTOP	This function stops all production of heat when the outdoor temperature is equal to, or higher than, the set heat stop value.	By the customer, if necessary.
REDUCTION	The temperature can be lowered using an outside timer. The control computer determines the drop.	By the customer, if necessary.

3.2.4 Sub-menu TEMPERATURE

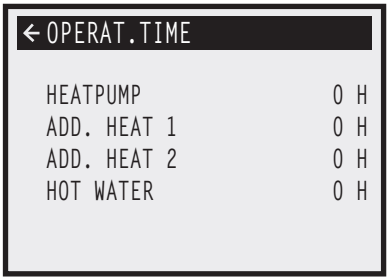
In the TEMPERATURE menu you are able to view the various temperatures that the installation has had. All temperatures are stored 100 minutes (factory setting) back in time so that they can also be displayed in the form of graphs.



Menu text	Description	Adjusted by:
OUTDOOR	Outdoor temperature	
ROOM	If ROOM shows 20°C the heat curve is unaffected. If ROOM shows higher or lower, this indicates that the heat curve has been adjusted up or down to change the indoor temperature.	By the customer, if necessary.
SUPPLY PIPE	Indicates the measured supply temperature of the heating system. (The desired value is shown between brackets.)	Not adjustable (The computer calculates the temperature required to maintain the indoor temperature.)
RETURN PIPE	Indicates the measured return temperature of the heating system. (The highest permitted temperature is shown between brackets.)	Authorized installer. Adjusted for each installation.
HOT WATER	Indicates measured hot water temperature. (The temperature at which hot water production starts is shown between brackets.)	Not adjustable
INTEGRAL	Heat production is controlled by a calculated demand that is automatically calculated when the installation is in operation. The integral is the heat system's energy balance.	Not adjustable
BRINE OUT	The temperature of the brine when it returns to the heat source.	Not adjustable
BRINE IN	The temperature of the brine from the heat source.	Not adjustable

3.2.5 Sub menu OPERAT. TIME, *DHP-H, DHP-L, DHP-C*

In the OPERAT.TIME menu you are able to view the operating time of the installation. Operating times cannot be reset but are accumulated during the service life of the heat pump. The control computer calculates the operating time in minutes but only complete hours are shown in the display.



Menu text	Description	Adjusted by:
HEATPUMP	Shows the total time in hours that the heat pump has been in operation since installation. The number of operating hours includes the time for both heat production and hot water production.	Not adjustable
ADD. HEAT 1	Shows the total time in hours that the auxiliary heater (3 kW) has been in operation since installation.	Not adjustable
ADD. HEAT 2	Shows the total time in hours that the auxiliary heater (6 kW) has been in operation since installation.	Not adjustable
HOT WATER	Shows a part of the time that is included in the HEAT PUMP value. The number of hours that hot water production has been in operation since installation are shown here.	Not adjustable

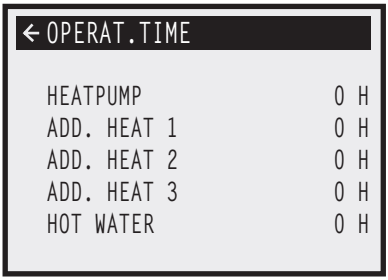
The auxiliary heater is made up of an electric heating element on the supply pipe that has two outputs, ADD.HEAT 1 and ADD.HEAT 2, and can be controlled in three steps:

- Step 1 = ADD.HEAT 1 = 3 kW
- Step 2 = ADD.HEAT 2 = 6 kW
- Step 3 = ADD.HEAT 1 + ADD.HEAT 2 = 9 kW

3.2.6 Sub-menu OPERAT.TIME, *DHP-A*

This menu is specific to DHP-A.

In the OPERAT.TIME menu you are able to view the operating time of the installation. Operating times cannot be reset but are accumulated during the service life of the heat pump. The control computer calculates the operating time in minutes but only complete hours are shown in the display.



Menu text	Description	Adjusted by:
HEATPUMP	Shows the total time in hours that the heat pump has been in operation since installation. The number of operating hours includes the time for both heat production and hot water production.	Not adjustable
ADD. HEAT 1	Shows the total time in hours that the auxiliary heater (3 kW) has been in operation since installation.	Not adjustable
ADD. HEAT 2	Shows the total time in hours that the auxiliary heater (6 kW) has been in operation since installation.	Not adjustable
ADD. HEAT 3	Showsthe total time in hours that the auxiliary heater (6 kW) has been in operation since installation.	Not adjustable
HOT WATER	Shows a part of the time that is included in the HEAT PUMP value. The number of hours that hot water production has been in operation since installation are shown here.	Not adjustable

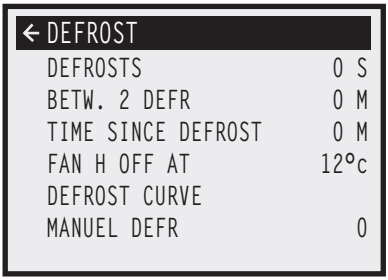
The auxiliary heater is made up of an electric heating element on the supply pipe that has three different outputs, ADD.HEAT 1 (3 kW), ADD.HEAT 2 (6 kW) and ADD.HEAT 3 (6 kW), and can be controlled in five steps:

- Step 1 = ADD.HEAT 1 = 3 kW
- Step 2 = ADD.HEAT 2 = 6 kW
- Step 3 = ADD.HEAT 1 + ADD.HEAT 2 = 9 kW
- Step 4 = ADD.HEAT 2 + ADD.HEAT 3 = 12 kW
- Step 5 = ADD.HEAT 1 + ADD.HEAT 2 + ADD.HEAT 3 = 15 kW

3.2.7 Sub-menu DEFROST, *DHP-A*

This menu is specific to DHP-A.

In the "DEFROST" menu it is possible to view miscellaneous information about the defrost and also possible to make adjustments.



Menu text	Description	Adjusted by:
DEFROSTS	Total number of defrosts carried out since installation, that is, the number not reset.	Not adjustable
BETW. 2 DEFR	The operating time of the compressor in minutes between the 2 last defrosts.	Not adjustable
TIME SINCE DEFROST	The operating time of the compressor in minutes since last defrost. Reset after a defrost is completed.	Not adjustable
FAN H OFF AT	Fan high speed is deactivated at this outdoor temperature and low speed is activated.	By the customer, if necessary.
DEFROST CURVE	Here, the angle of the defrost curve can be changed using the right-hand arrow and by either pressing + or -. (Change the start temperature for when defrosting is to begin).	By the customer, if necessary.
MANUEL DEFR	By using the right-hand arrow and then pressing +, defrost can be started manually (shunts +20°C for 10 minutes).	By the customer, if necessary.

4 Trimming the heating system

To obtain a heating system balance and obtain an even and comfortable indoor temperature, you must adjust your heating system according to the example below.

⚠ Adjust the heating system during the winter to obtain the greatest possible output.

⚠ Trimming must be carried out over a few days as the inertia in the heating system causes the indoor temperature to change slowly.

1 Choose one of the house's rooms as a reference room for the indoor temperature, where the highest temperature is required, 20-21°C.

2 Place a thermometer in the room.

3 Open all the heating system's radiator valves fully.

4 Leave the heat pump's ROOM value set at 20°C. See the "Instructions – Setting the ROOM value" section for further information.

5 Note the temperature in the reference room at different points in time over a 24 hour period.

6 Adjust the ROOM value so that the reference room reaches your required indoor temperature of 20-21°C. Remember that other rooms will have different temperatures during trimming, but these are adjusted later.

7 If the ROOM value must be adjusted more than 3°C upwards or downwards the CURVE value must be adjusted instead. See the "Instructions – Adjusting the CURVE value" section for further information.

8 If the indoor temperature varies several degrees despite trimming, a specific part of the heat curve may need adjusting. Check at what outdoor temperature the variation is greatest and adjust the curve at the corresponding value (CURVE 5, CURVE 0, CURVE -5). See the "Instructions – Adjusting a specific part of the heat curve" section for further information.

9 When the reference room has an even temperature of 20-21°C over a 24 hour period, you can adjust the radiator valves in the other rooms so that their indoor temperatures are the same temperature or lower than the reference room.

5 Instructions

An authorized installer carries out the basic settings of the heat pump at installation. You can carry out the following yourself:

- Setting operating mode
- Setting ROOM values
- Adjusting CURVE values
- Adjusting a specific part of the heat curve
- Setting the desired maximum and minimum supply temperature
- Setting HEATSTOP
- Reading off the hot water temperature or different temperatures in the heat pump
- Calculate the heat pump's total energy consumption
- For DHP-A: defrost the outdoor unit

5.1 Setting operating mode

In the control computer you can choose between five operating modes:

To change the operating mode:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.

2 Open your selection by pressing the right button once. An asterisk indicates the current operating mode.

3 Mark the new desired operating mode using the up or down button.

4 Press the right button once to confirm your choice. The asterisk moves to your selected operating mode.

5 Press the left button twice to exit the menu.

5.2 Setting ROOM values

If the indoor temperature is too high or too low, you can adjust the ROOM value to change the indoor temperature.

To change the ROOM value:

1 Press either the up or the down button once to open and change the ROOM value.

2 Raise or reduce the ROOM value using the up or down buttons to change the indoor temperature.

3 Wait ten seconds or press the left button once to exit the menu.

5.3 Adjusting CURVE values

To change the CURVE value:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.

2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the HEATCURVE menu option.

3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once. The cursor is at CURVE.

4 Open your selection by pressing the right button once.
5 Raise or reduce the value with the up or down buttons. The graph shows how the curve slope changes.
6 Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

5.4 Adjusting a specific part of the heat curve

To change a specified part of the heat curve:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the HEATCURVE menu option.
3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once. The cursor is at the CURVE value.
4 Select CURVE 5, CURVE 0 or CURVE -5 using the up or down buttons.
5 Open your selection by pressing the right button once.
6 Raise or reduce the value with the up or down buttons.
7 Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

5.5 Setting MIN and MAX values

To change MIN or MAX:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the HEATCURVE menu option.
3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once. The cursor is at the CURVE value.
4 Press the down button to move the cursor to MIN.
5 Open your selection by pressing the right button once. The text row MIN is marked.
6 Raise or reduce the value with the up or down buttons.
7 Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

Repeat the procedure to change the MAX value, but select MAX instead of MIN at step 4.

5.6 Setting HEATSTOP

To change HEATSTOP:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the HEATCURVE menu option.
3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once. The cursor is at the CURVE value.
4 Press the down button to move the cursor to HEATSTOP.
5 Open your selection by pressing the right button once. The text row HEATSTOP is marked.
6 Raise or reduce the value with the up or down buttons.
7 Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

5.7 Reading off temperatures

Reading the hot water temperature.

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the TEMPERATURE menu option.
3 Open your selection by pressing the right button once.
4 Press the down button to move the cursor to HOTWATER. The value shown at the HOTWATER menu option is the hot water's current value.
5 Open your selection by pressing the right button once. A graph of the hot water temperature over the last hour is shown.
6 Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

To view the TEMPERATURE history:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the TEMPERATURE menu option.
3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once.
4 The cursor is at the OUTDOOR value.
5 Press the up or down button to move the cursor to the desired value.
6 Open your selection by pressing the right button once. A graph appears in the display.
7 Move the cursor along the time axis using the up (plus) or down (minus) buttons. An exact value at the relevant time is shown at the top of the display.
8 Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

5.8 Calculating energy consumption, *DHP-H, DHP-L, DHP-C*

The energy consumption calculation is difficult to specify exactly, but the average output for a normal house with normal hot water consumption in the following tables gives a relatively accurate result for each heat pump and heating system. Remember that the operating time for the heat pump installation must exceed one year before the specified values in the table are valid.

The energy consumption for legion operation is included in the hours for ADD.HEAT 1.

The indicated outputs include circulation pumps.

DHP-H, DHP-L	4	6	8	10	12	16
Under floor heating	1.13 kW	1.59 kW	2.00 kW	2,55 kW	2.90 kW	4.31 kW
Radiators	1.39 kW	1.88 kW	2.36 kW	3.03 kW	3.43 kW	5.11 kW

DHP-C	4	5	6	7	8	10
Under floor heating	1.15 kW	1.40 kW	1.59 kW	1.70 kW	2.00 kW	2.55 kW
Radiators	1.30 kW	1.55 kW	1.88 kW	1.95 kW	2.36 kW	3.03 kW

To calculate the energy consumption:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the OPERAT.TIME menu option.
3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once.
4 Note how many hours the following values have: HEATPUMP, ADD.HEAT 1, and ADD.HEAT 2.
5 In the tables above find the value for the average output that corresponds to your heat pump and heating system, and multiply it by the number of HEAT PUMP hours. Note the result.
6 Multiply the number of ADD.HEAT 1 hours by 3. Note the result.
7 Multiply the number of ADD.HEAT 2 hours by 6. Note the result.
8 Add up the multiplied values to obtain the total energy consumption.

5.9 Calculating energy consumption, *DHP-A*

The energy consumption calculation is difficult to specify exactly, but the average output for a normal house with normal hot water consumption in the following tables gives a relatively accurate result for each heat pump and heating system. Remember that the operating time for the heat pump installation must exceed one year before the specified values in the table are valid.

The energy consumption for legion operation is included in the hours for ADD.HEAT 1.

The specified outputs include the circulation pumps and also the outdoor unit's fan.

DHP-A	6	8	10	12
Under floor heating	1.90 kW	2.60 kW	3.00 kW	3.50 kW
Radiators	2.30 kW	3.05 kW	3.50 kW	4.10 kW

To calculate the energy consumption:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the OPERAT.TIME menu option.
3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once.
4 Note how many hours the following values have: HEAT PUMP, ADD.HEAT 1, ADD.HEAT 2 and ADD.HEAT 3.
5 Find the value for the average output that corresponds to your heat pump and heating system in the table above, and multiply it by the number of HEAT PUMP hours. Note the result.
6 Multiply the number of ADD.HEAT 1 hours by 3. Note the result.
7 Multiply the number of ADD.HEAT 2 hours by 6. Note the result.
8 Multiply the number of ADD.HEAT 3 hours by 6. Note the result.
9 Add up the multiplied values to obtain the total energy consumption.

5.10 Manual defrost, *DHP-A*

If DHP-A's outdoor unit needs defrosting you can run a defrosting procedure manually from the control computer.

To defrost manually:

1 Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION main menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2 Press the down button to move the cursor to the DEFROST menu option.
3 Open the menu by pressing the right button once.
4 Press the down button to move the cursor to the MANUAL DEFROST menu option.
5 Press the right button once.
6 Press the up button once to start defrost.
7 Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

6 Regular checks

6.1 Checking operation

During normal operation, the alarm indicator lights green continuously to show that everything is OK. When the alarm is triggered, it flashes green at the same time as a text message is shown in the display.

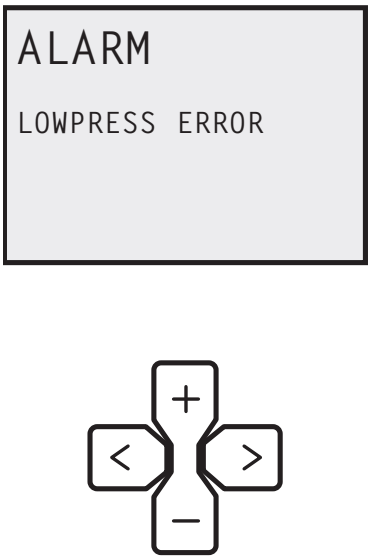


Figure 18: Flashing alarm indicator in the event of an alarm.

Regularly check the alarm indicator to ensure that the installation is working correctly. It is not always the case that you will notice a problem with the installation, for example, in the event of a fault with the compressor the auxiliary heater starts automatically (operating mode AUTO). For further information about alarms, see the "Troubleshooting" section.

6.2 Checking the brine level

The brine circuit must be filled with the correct amount of fluid otherwise the installation may become damaged.

The brine must be topped up when the level drops so that it is no longer visible in the expansion tank.

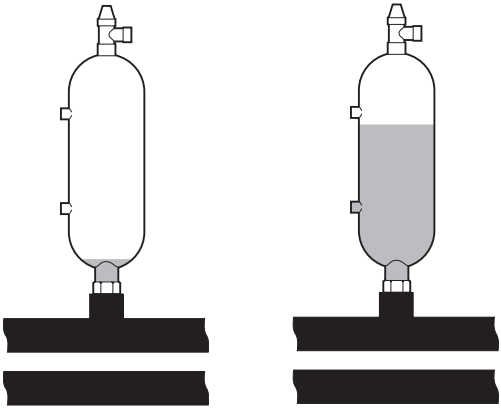


Figure 19: Level in expansion tank.

During the first month of operation the brine level might drop a little, which is quite normal. The fluid level may also vary depending on the temperature of the heat source. Under no circumstances, however, must the fluid level be allowed to drop so much that it is no longer visible in the expansion tank.

For DHP-A with pressurized brine circuit the manometer on the expansion tank must show approx. 1.0 bar, see figure in section "Installation principle, DHP-A" for more information about the location of the expansion tank.

Always call your installer for refilling of brine, see the "References" section.

6.3 Checking the water level in the heating system

The line pressure of the installation must be checked once a month. The external manometer must show a value between 1-1.5 bar. If the value is below 0.8 bar, when the water in the heating system is cold, the water must be topped up (applies in the event of an empty expansion tank). See the "Piping installation (principle solution)" section for information on where the manometer is located.

You can use normal tap water when topping up the heating system. In certain exceptional cases the water quality may be so poor (for example very hard water) that it is not suitable for filling the heating system. If unsure, contact your installer, see the "References" section.

⚠ Do not use any additives for water treatment in the heating system's water!

6.4 Checking the safety valve

Both the safety valves for the heating system must be checked at least four times a year to prevent lime deposits clogging the mechanism. See the "Installation principle" section for information on where the safety valves are located.

The safety valve of the water tank protects the enclosed heater against over pressure in the water tank. It is mounted on the cold water inlet line, its outlet opening facing downwards. If the safety valve is not checked regularly, the water tank might be damaged. It is quite normal that the safety valve lets out small amounts of water when the water tank is being charged, especially if a lot of hot water was used previously.

Both safety valves can be checked by turning the cap a quarter of a turn clockwise until the valve lets out some water through the overflow pipe. If a safety valve does not work properly, it must be replaced. Contact an authorized installer, see the "References" section.

The opening pressure of the safety valves is not adjustable.

6.5 In the event of leakage

In the event of leakage in the hot water pipes between the heat pump and water taps, close the shut-off valve on the cold water inlet immediately. Then contact an authorized installer, see the "References" section.

6.6 Cleaning the strainer for the heating system

⚠ The heat pump must be switched off at the main switch before cleaning can be started.

⚠ The brine circuit's strainer must be cleaned twice a year after installation. The interval can be extended if there is evidence that cleaning twice a year is not necessary.

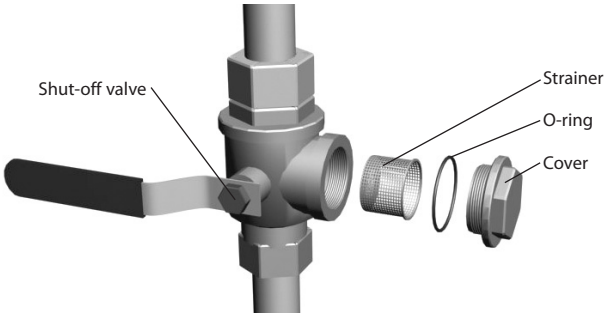


Figure 20: Shut-off valve and strainer on the return pipe.

NOTE! Have a cloth to hand when opening the strainer cover as a small amount of water usually escapes.

To clean the strainer:

1 Switch off the heat pump.
2 Turn the shut-off valve to the closed position (see figure above).
3 Unscrew the cover and remove it.
4 Remove the strainer.

5 Rinse the strainer.
6 Reinstall the strainer.
7 Check that the o-ring on the cover is not damaged.
8 Screw the cover back into place.
9 Turn the shut-off valve to the open position.
10 Start the heat pump.

6.7 Cleaning the strainer for the brine circuit

⚠ The heat pump must be switched off at the main switch before cleaning can be started.

⚠ The brine circuit's strainer must be cleaned twice a year after installation. The interval can be extended if there is evidence that cleaning twice a year is not necessary.

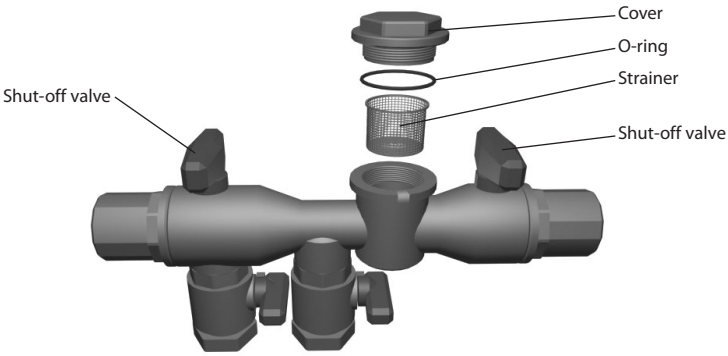


Figure 21: Strainer in the filling kit.

To clean the strainer:
1 Switch off the heat pump.
2 Remove the insulation around the filling kit.
3 Turn both shut-off valves to the closed position (see figure above).
4 Unscrew the cover and remove it.
5 Remove the strainer.
6 Rinse the strainer.
7 Reinstall the strainer.
8 Check that the o-ring on the cover is not damaged.
9 Screw the cover back into place.
10 Turn both shut-off valves to the open position.
11 Reinstall the insulation around the filling kit.
12 Start the heat pump.

7 Accessories

7.1 Room temperature sensor

The room temperature sensor is an accessory that is installed in the house in a location where the temperature does not deviate greatly. It is used to set the desired indoor temperature. In the room temperature sensor there is a sensor that provides a further value that the control computer can use when calculating the heat demand.

In the normal mode, the room temperature sensor's display shows the actual indoor temperature.

The outdoor temperature may appear if both the up and down buttons are pressed at the same time.

Use the up or down button to set the desired indoor temperature.

If the heat pump has an active alarm the text AL appears in the display.

Contact your installer if you wish to supplement your heat pump installation with a room temperature sensor, see the "References" section.

8 Troubleshooting

8.1 Alarm

In the event of an error message try restarting the installation using the installation's safety switch.

If restarting the heat pump does not help try rectifying the problem using the table below. Contact your installer (see "References") if you are unable to rectify the problem yourself.

Message	Meaning	Cause	Remedy
LOWPRESS ERROR	LOWPRESS ERROR - The compressor stops and there is no hot water production.	Not enough fluid in the brine system. Air in the brine system. Blocked filter in the brine system.	Contact your installer.
HIGHPRESS ERROR	HIGHPRESS ERROR - The compressor stops and there is no hot water production.	Insufficiently opened radiator/ floor loop thermostats. Air in the heating system. Blocked strainer in the heating system.	Open radiator / floor loop thermostats. Top up and bleed the heating system or contact your installer.
MOTOR P ERROR	Motor protection cut out. The compressor stops and there is no hot water production.	Power failure caused by a blown fuse or the safety switch has deployed.	Check the fuses and reset the safety switch.
ALARM AUXILIARY HEATER	Overheating protection deployed.	Electrical fault. The safety switch has tripped.	Contact your installer.
SENSOR OUTDOOR	Fault in outside sensor. To calculate the supply temperature's desired value, use 0°C instead.	Electrical fault.	Contact your installer.
SENSOR FRONT	Incorrect supply sensor. Everything stops except the circulation pump for the heating system.	Electrical fault.	Contact your installer.
SENSOR RETURN	Return sensor fault.	Electrical fault.	Contact your installer.

Message	Meaning	Cause	Remedy
SENSOR HOT WATER	Fault in the hot water sensor. No hot water production.	Electrical fault.	Contact your installer.
ALARM ROOM SENSOR	The actual room temperature is not displayed. To calculate the supply temperature's desired value, use 20°C instead.	Electrical fault.	Contact your installer.
ERR PHASE SEQ.	The compressor in the heat pump is operating in the wrong direction and this means that only the auxiliary heater is maintaining heating.	The phase sequence changed when changes were made in the electrical installation of the house.	Contact your installer.
HIGH RETURN	The temperature of the water that returns from the radiators is too high and prevents the heat pump from working	Insufficiently opened radiator/ floor loop thermostats.	Ensure that all thermostat valves are fully open.

The following table only applies to installations that use ground water as refrigerant.

Message	Meaning	Cause	Remedy
BRINE OUT	Brine lower than set temperature. The compressor stops and there is no hot water production.	The lowest set brine temperature has been reached.	The system resets itself when the temperature has risen to the set value.
BRINEFLOW LOW	The flow switch was not active during the latest start. The compressor stops and there is no hot water production.	Brine's flow is low.	Contact your installer.

9 Terms and abbreviations

Term	Explanation
Evaporator	In the evaporator, energy from the heat source is absorbed by the refrigerant passing through the evaporator. The refrigerant turns into gas. (See the "About your heat pump" section for further information).
INTEGRAL	INTEGRAL is the heating system's energy balance. Heat generation is controlled by a calculated requirement. This value is determined by comparing the actual supply temperature with its calculated supply temperature. The difference between the temperatures is multiplied by the time during which the difference is active. The resulting value is referred to as the integral. The integral value is automatically established when the heating system is in use. The value of the integral can be viewed in the display under the sub-menu TEMPERATURE.
Compressor	The compressor raises the temperature and pressure of the refrigerant. (See the "About your heat pump" section for further information).
Condenser	In the condenser, the refrigerant supplies its heat energy to the heat transfer fluid circuit. (See the "About your heat pump" section for further information).
CURVE	The CURVE value is set via the display. The set value indicates the supply temperature of the water that is transported to the radiators at an outdoor temperature of 0°C.
Brine	Is a water based mixture that transports energy from the heat source to the heat pump. (See the "About your heat pump" section for further information).
Brine circuit	The fluid circuit transports energy from the heat source to the heat pump. (See the "About your heat pump" section for further information).
Refrigerant circuit	Is the circuit in the heat pump that through evaporation, compression and condensation takes energy from the brine circuit and supplies it to the heat transfer fluid circuit. (See the "About your heat pump" section for further information).
Refrigerant	Is the fluid that transports heat from the brine circuit and supplies it to the heat transfer fluid circuit. (See the "About your heat pump" section for further information).
Radiator	Heater element, element.
Control computer	The control computer controls the entire heating installation. All settings are stored and the history of the installation is registered here. The control computer's settings can be changed via the display.

Term	Explanation
ROOM	If ROOM shows 20°C the heat curve is not affected. If ROOM shows higher or lower, this indicates that the heat curve has been adjusted up or down to change the indoor temperature.
Heat transfer fluid circuit	The fluid circuit obtains heat/energy from the refrigerant circuit, which it then transports to the water tank or heating system. See the "About your heat pump" section for further information.
Heat curve	The control computer determines the correct temperature of the water to be distributed to the heating system based on the heat curve. The indoor temperature is adjusted by changing the gradient of the heating system's CURVE.

10 Default settings in the control computer

The first column in the table below shows the parameters that can be adjusted by the User. The second column shows settings made at the factory, and the third column the settings made by the installation contractor in connection with installation of the heat pump.

Make sure that the installation contractor enters any settings made during installation that are particular to your heat pump. This will make it easier for you when you make your own adjustments.

Setting	Factory setting	Customer specific settings
ROOM	20°C	
OPERATION	AUTO	
CURVE	40°C	
MIN	10°C	
MAX	55°C	
CURVE 5	0°C	
CURVE 0	0°C	
CURVE -5	0°C	
HEATSTOP	17°C	
REDUCTION	2°C	

10 References

Installation and commissioning have been carried out by:

Piping installation	
Date:	
Company:	
Name:	
Telephone no.:	

Electrical Installation	
Date:	
Company:	
Name:	
Telephone no.:	

System adjustment	
Date:	
Company:	
Name:	
Telephone no.:	